fibres of the posterior roots going to the Spitzka-Lissatuer columns, nor the columns themselves were affected. In the cervical region the direct cerebellar tract was degenerated and going downward, the crossed pyramidal tracts showed similar changes, particularly in the cervical and upper dorsal. The direct pyramidal tract showed only slight changes, and this but in a very small area. After reaching the dorsal segment of the cord, the changes in the anterior white matter seemed to be limited to the crossed pyramidal tracts. In the opinion of the author these changes were analogous to those which might occur from a focus of diffuse neuritis at the dorso-cervical junction of the cord, but no evidences of such a process could be found. At the end of his article the author expresses his clinico-anatomical results as follows:

1. Multiple neuritis occurs often as a primary affection of the peripheral nervous system, and the changes in the nerves may be independent of any change in the cells of the anterior coronal.
2. In the course of multiple neuritis the central nervous system may become involved, the changes resulting from the same causes that caused the primary disease.
3. Although the funiculus gracilis and funiculus cuneatus may be and frequently are degenerated, this degeneration need not be strictly systemic.
4. The so-called neuritis of tuberculosis shows peculiar clinical symptoms, such as œdema of the feet and diminution of cutaneous irritability to the faradic currents, and these symptoms are sometimes the only indications of the multiple neuritis.

Electro-Therapeutical Notes.

By MARGARET A. CLEAVES, M.D.

Heliobas. "Electricity, though the most powerful of masters, is the most docile of slaves. It is capable of the smallest as well as of the greatest uses. It can give with equal certainty life or death; in fact it is the key-note of creation. It is not only my theory, it is a truth, indisputable and unalterable, to those who have studied the mysteries of electric science."

"And do you base all your medical treatment on this principle?"

Heliobas. "Certainly. Your young friend here, who came to me from Cannes, looking as if she had but a few months to live, can bear witness to the efficacy of my treatment."—*Marie Correlli, Romance of Two Worlds.*

Nor does the above statement seem to be unduly emphatic, in view of the results obtained from the intelligent use of this form of energy in the treatment of disease. Its value is being daily demonstrated, even to the conviction of those who have frankly disbelieved.

It is not surprising, therefore, that among alienists, there are at last appearing exponents of its great value in the treatment of different forms of mental disease.

But while such is the case, we do not know of any systematic use of the different forms of the electrical current in asylums for the insane.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE FRANKLINIC CURRENT.

Damian, of Paris, has recently published a study upon the above subject.

By means of his experiments he has conclusively demonstrated, that under positive electrization the heart's action is stimulated, and contracts with greater energy, as indicated by sphygmographic tracings. The temperature, with the same insulation, and with sparks, was increased from .025 to .4 of a degree; while with the simple bath, positive insulation there was an increase in the temperature of .5 of a degree.

The production of urea under the influence of the electro-positive bath was sensibly increased, its weight being elevated from 24.64 to 26.4 grammes. The same insulation with sparks increased the daily total of urea from 27 to 28, 30, 31 and 32.68 grammes. The electro–negative bath was followed by an increase in the volume of urine. In no other form of application was the volume sensibly increased or diminished, while under the same insulation with sparks the amount of urea was progressively diminished; but less with bath. The phosphoric acid in the urine was decreased under the negative electrization, but more so with the positive insulation.

The alkaline phosphates were diminished in the same proportion, but more so with positive than with negative; less with bath than with spark. The earthy phosphates were decreased under negative, less under positive electrization.